

PRESIDENT SAYS QUIET STRENGTH, NOT SWAGGER, IS AMERICAN IDEAL

Wilson Tells Graduates of West Point That Country Must Fight Only for Just Principles.

URGES PREPAREDNESS FOR HIGH PURPOSES

Chief Executive Declares Danger of Militarism Is Negligible While Columbia's Spirit Remains True to Itself.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
West Point, N. Y., June 13.—President Wilson, making his first address since the presidential campaign began, today discussed preparedness, militarism, Americanism, the causes of the war in Europe, peace, the Monroe doctrine, divided allegiance and the ideals of America. He declared it is the present imperative duty of the United States to be prepared, adding "mankind is going to know that when America speaks she means what she says."

The president said the United States should not be a blustering nation, a nation with "a chip on its shoulder," but a calm nation which will withhold its hands as long as possible and strike only for victory.

America First

Shaking his finger emphatically the president told the graduates of the military academy and a large audience that nobody who does not put America first can be tolerated. He added, however, that true Americans should set a good example.

The president declared the present war did not come by accident, but that it had to come. The United States wants nothing from Europe, he said, and there is nothing she wants which she must get by war. He sounded a warning that no man can tell what the next day will bring forth in the world's events.

The word "Americanism" was used today by the president for the first time in recent addresses. He warned the graduates against militarism.

Was Frequently Applauded

The president's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The text follows:

"I look upon this body of men who are graduating today with a peculiar interest. I feel like congratulating them that they are living in a day not only so interesting because fraught with chance, but also because so responsible. Days of responsibility are the only days that count in time, because they are the only days that give to a life which they are to lead after graduating with a great many questions in their mind. Most of them do not know exactly what their lives are going to develop into. Some of them do not know what occupations they are going to follow. All of them are conjecturing what will be the line of duty and advancement and the ultimate goal of success for them."

No Uncertainties

"There is no conjecture for you. You have enlisted in something that does not stop when you leave the academy, for you then only begin to realize it, which then only begins to be filled with the full richness of its meaning, and you can look forward with absolute certainty to the sort of thing that you will be obliged to do."

"This has always been true of graduating classes at West Point, but the certainty that some of the older classes used to look forward to was a very dull certainty. Some of the old days in the army I fancy were not very interesting days. Sometimes men like the present chief of staff, for example, could fill their lives with the interest of really knowing and understanding the Indians of the western plains, knowing what was going on inside of their minds and being able to be the intermediary between them and those who dealt with them by speaking their sign language, could enrich their lives, but the ordinary life of an ordinary officer at a western post could not have been very exciting and I think with admiration of those dull years through which officers who had not a great deal to do insisted, nevertheless, upon being efficient and worth while and keeping their men fit at any time for the duty to which they were assigned."

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
President Wilson transmitted message regarding steps taken to protect American citizens in Ireland.
Senator Thomas introduced resolution to prohibit any federal judge during continuance in office or for two years thereafter from accepting an elective office.
Adjourned at 12:15 p. m. to noon Friday.

HOUSE.
Continued debate on fortifications bill.
Adjourned at 3:55 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., June 13.—New Mexico: Wednesday and Thursday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 95 degrees; minimum, 60 degrees; range, 35 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 86 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
\$116,358.09.

DOVE OF PEACE TO HOVER OVER DEMOCRATS WHO CONVENE TODAY

All Talk of Opposition to Marshall for Renomination Is Given Quietus by President's Own Edict.

PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE TO BE SLOGAN

Wilson Opposes Insertion of Plank Censuring Nomination of Supreme Court Justice for High Office.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
St. Louis, June 13.—The arrival here tonight of Secretary Newton D. Baker, President Wilson's personal representative, bearing the president's "own" draft of the platform and news that he desires the renomination of Vice President Marshall, firmly established the harmony program for the democratic national convention which opens tomorrow.

When chairman William F. McCombs of the democratic national committee lets his gavel sound at noon tomorrow, leaders expect all pre-convention discord to be blended in one harmonious note. A program of agreement upon both the presidential and vice presidential nominations and the platform as well as apparently agreed upon by the leaders.

Wilson Settles Discord

Vice presidential booms and booms around which most of the pre-convention fights have centered wilted away tonight under influence of the personal message from the White House, brought by Secretary Baker, that the president desires Mr. Marshall again as his running mate.

Secretary Baker Also Effectively Disposed of the Vice Presidential Boom in his Own behalf which had attained prominence in the belief in some quarters that Mr. Marshall lacked genuine administration support.

The president is for the renomination of Vice President Marshall, was the emphatic statement tonight from Secretary Baker.

Baker for Marshall.
"So far as I know," Mr. Baker announced, "the president has not considered any other nominee. As to the movement started in my behalf, I am for Mr. Marshall. I am here as a delegate from Ohio; I ran in a popular primary pledged to support Mr. Marshall and obviously could not allow myself to be considered."

The "President's Own" Draft of the Platform—A Single Copy—Will Be Delivered by Mr. Baker to Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman-to-be of the resolutions committee.

Little change in it is anticipated and Mr. Baker said he came here as the means of communication between the committee, the convention and the president. Mr. Wilson wrote his draft after frequent consultation with leaders at Washington, and is said to have typewritten it himself and sent the only copy to St. Louis by Secretary Baker.

Democracy's Three P's

Although Mr. Baker declined tonight to disclose the president's platform views, these outstanding facts were learned following his arrival.

The platform will dwell principally on "peace, preparedness for peace and prosperity."

Despite agitation by some democratic leaders, President Wilson disapproved of the insertion of a plank criticizing nomination of a supreme court justice for president, or favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting justices from seeking other public federal offices.

Progressives to Be Attracted

The president desires adoption of a platform so progressive that it will appeal to and attract members of the progressive party but without an open direct invitation to the progressives to swing their strength to the democratic ticket.

Woman suffrage workers will be recognized but the platform probably will suggest that they exhaust their efforts for the ballot in the respective states, the primary authority for political qualifications.

To Dwell on Record

The principal planks, it was authoritatively stated, will deal with the administration's trials and achievements in handling international and Mexican affairs, its rapid and deliberate steps toward "preparedness for peace," and the administration's record of economic and industrial legislation contributing to general prosperity.

POWERFUL DRIVE OF CZAR'S ARMY CONTINUES WITH UNABATED FORCE

Russians Nearing Czernowitz, Bukovina's Capital, Capturing Additional Austrian Prisoners and War Material

CANADIANS RETAKE LONG LINE OF TRENCHES

Dominion Troops Make "Gallant and Successful" Assault Against Germans in Region of Ypres.

WILSON DESIRES MARSHALL RENAMED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
St. Louis, Mo., June 13.—Secretary Baker arrived here late today from Washington, bringing a platform drafted by President Wilson and direct word from the president himself that he desires the renomination of Vice President Marshall.

Mining Company Incorporates

Santa Fe, June 13.—Incorporation papers were filed today with the state corporation commission by the Zoro Gold and Copper Mining company of Alamogordo, capitalized at \$250,000 and with \$2,000 paid up. George E. Moffett is named statutory agent, being one of the incorporators and directors with 999 shares, the others being Edmond K. Moffett, 199 shares; John H. Denny, 199 shares; all of Alamogordo; Edward B. McClintock, of El Paso, 999 shares.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN TO BE FUTILE

So Declare Representatives Both of Employers and Employees; Strike Not to Be Necessary Result.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, June 13.—Although the conference between representatives of the railroads and their employees technically is still in session, spokesmen for both sides declared tonight that the negotiations intended to avert a general strike had failed. The conference they state will in all probability break up tomorrow when the railroads finish the explanation of their "contingent" or counter proposition to meet the demands of the men.

The failure of the conference does not mean that a general strike of the 350,000 railroad men affected will immediately follow, both the railroad men and managers say. The result of the conference must first be reported to the men. A strike vote will follow and if the strike is authorized the workers will then renew their demands. Only in the event of another failure to agree, either through compromise or arbitration would the public order become effective.

Double Compensation Snag

The demands of the men include an eight hour day, time and a half for overtime, and the retention of existing methods of double compensation for different forms of labor. The "contingent" proposition of the railroads, while granting the shorter work day and increased overtime, excludes the double compensation feature. It is the latter named fact that has caused the apparent disruption of the conference.

It was expected the conference would be finished today, but the questions asked by the men regarding the railroads' counter proposition required such complicated answers that a further adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Head Trainman Takes Part

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, took his seat at the conference table today for the first time. He tried at first to smooth out the situation, but when he fully understood the railroads' stand he became irreconcilable as his fellows. H. A. Wheeler, vice president of the Union Trust company of Chicago and chairman of the railroad situation committee of the chamber of commerce of the United States, was introduced at the close of the session. He pleaded for an amicable settlement of the dispute and declared his committee was working to prevent a general strike. He said the chamber of commerce was co-operating to the fullest extent by seeking to have congress extend the powers of the interstate commerce commission to include the regulation of the hours, wages and working conditions of railroad men.

NO POLITICS IN DIPLOMATIC CHANGE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, June 13.—The change in the Japanese embassy here, involving the appointment of Viscount Suteki Chinda as ambassador in succession to Marquis Katsunobu Inouye is without political significance.

Marquis Inouye applied for leave of absence to attend the memorial services for his father, which in Japan are important functions occurring a year after death.

The Japanese government did not think it advisable to leave the embassy in charge of a secretary while the war was in progress. Consequently Marquis Inouye and Viscount Chinda, the ambassador to the United States, was appointed his successor.

Austrians Make Stand

Further north violent fighting is taking place around Tarnopol, where the Austro-Hungarians, reinforced by Germans, are holding back the attempts of the Russians to advance in the direction of Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

Northeast of Tarnopol, near Vorobievka, positions have changed hands repeatedly in the heavy fighting, while east of Kozlov, which lies southwest of Tarnopol, the capture of a Russian advanced post is reported by Vienna.

In Volhynia, northwest and west of Lutsk, the Russians have driven out the Austrians near Rohitche and occupied the town of Turchin, while west of Kozki, north of Lutsk, the Austrians have again repulsed the Russians who were attempting to cross the Stry river, inflicting heavy losses on them. The diversion of the Germans on the northern part of the front apparently has not yet assumed great proportions. The latest Petrograd official communication merely reports bombardments of Russian positions at many points, while Berlin only records the defeat of the Russian cavalry brigade east of Jacobstadt and an increase in the Russian artillery fire in the region of Baranovichi.

Canadians Win

The Canadian troops in the region of Ypres have made a notable gain over the Germans, retaking from them the southeast of Zillebeke, in a "gallant and successful assault," more than 1,500 yards of former British positions which the Germans captured recently. The regained ground was held despite a vigorous shelling by the Germans.

After driving their wedge farther into the French line northeast of Verdun Monday, the Germans on Tuesday did not follow up their advantage with infantry attacks. Only intermittent bombardments are taking place around Verdun.

In the Leresania valley of the Austro-Italian theater, the Italians have taken by assault strong Austrian positions and repulsed heavy counter-attacks.

UNLESS MEXICO FORCES ISSUE, REPLY TO NOTE TO BE DELAYED

Democratic Administration Desires to Avoid Appearance of Playing Politics Before National Convention.

REJOINDER TO FIRST CHIEF WILL BE SHARP

Carranza Will Be Rebuked for Insinuations, and Data Will Be Added to Controversial Statements.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, June 13.—Unless the increasing seriousness of conditions in Mexico forces action, dispatch of the reply to General Carranza's demand for withdrawal of American troops probably will be delayed until after the St. Louis convention, because the administration desires to avoid any drastic step at a time when it might appear to be prompted by political influences.

Secretary Lansing and his advisers are said to have given careful consideration to the possibility that the administration might be charged with playing politics in dealing with the problem. The rapid spread of anti-American propaganda in northern Mexico, however, coupled with increasingly grave economic conditions may make the situation out of their hands.

Ready for Eventualities

No official would venture a prediction tonight as to what might be expected in the immediate future. In common with some consultants in Mexico, they believe almost any eventuality is possible with agitators working on the feelings of a people already distressed by the fruits of prolonged disorder.

It was stated positively that the Washington government was considering no aggressive action to be taken of its own motion, but stood ready to act should assaults on Americans or any attack on General Pershing's forces force the issue.

A sharp rejoinder is being prepared to the Carranza note. It will repeat the determination of President Wilson to keep American troops in Mexico until the Carranza forces have shown their ability and intention to properly police the border states. It is also to rebuke the de facto government for the suggestions and statements in its note, questioning the good faith of the Washington administration.

Lansing Has Evidence

Secretary Lansing has before him a mass of data dealing with the assertions of fact set up by the Mexican note. He expects to be able to refute most of these statements, and daily crops of messages from Mexico telling of new disturbances will supply additional evidence that the de facto government does not in fact exercise the control it claims over the border states.

Pending the sending of the reply, steps have been in progress for some days toward meeting any emergency that may arise. Conference between state and navy department officials have resulted in the formulation of definite plans for the removal of Americans who would gather in Mexican ports should a serious outbreak of anti-American feeling force them to flee, or should there be a clash between American and Mexican troops.

It is known, too, that the possibility of calling out more state militia to protect the border has been the subject of renewed discussion among officials.

Motives Are Mysterious

The motives behind the anti-American propaganda and the precise attitude of General Carranza toward the agitation both are subjects of speculation. Many officials are convinced that the de facto government is tottering and think General Carranza may have sent his belligerent note with the deliberate purpose of provoking the Washington government to intervention.

Army May Desert

In dealing with the army, Carranza dares not impose duties repugnant to subordinate officers, according to the view of some officials, for fear his orders would be disregarded. While some of the troops of his own personal following would remain loyal, it is said many parts of the army would obey instructions from their direct leaders without regard to Carranza's wishes.

ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY THE AUSTRILIANS ON THE POSNA-ASTICO FRONT THE AUSTRILIANS PENETRATED MOLDAVIA, BUT WERE LATER DRIVEN OUT, AND IN THE SUTANA VALLEY THEY MET WITH REPULSE WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSSES IN AN ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE EAST OF THE MAZO TOWNSHIP.

FAIL OF CZERNOWITZ IS MOMENTARILY EXPECTED

Petrograd, June 13 (11:25 p. m.)—The reports of the occupation of Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, by the Russians after the recent defeat of the Austrian General Pflanzer's army and the successful Russian operations in the immediate vicinity of Czernowitz, official news of the fall of the city is momentarily expected here.

The Zale Sazysky point of support, and one of the most important positions on the Dniester line of fortifications, also comes within the zone now threatened by the extreme southern flank of the Russian forces and surrounded as it now is by the advancing Russians, it is in an equally critical situation.

The two other most important sectors of the front extending from the Pripiet river to Rumania are the regions south of Lutsk and north of Tarnopol. From the reports of the precipitate Austrian retreat from the former region it is inferred here that the Austrians were compelled to relinquish their most important position on the Ikwa front—the Torgoviza fortification, which is located on the junction of the Ikwa and Stry rivers.

The occupied position is of the greatest strategic value. Here the same fate overtook the Austrians as at Mytsoff on the Ikwa east of Torgoviza. Finding themselves the target for an intense artillery bombardment from three sides the garrison fled. Around Tarnopol there has been most furious and sustained fighting of all. Upon the outcome of this engagement the safety of Lemberg depends and the Austrians are straining their utmost to prevent further Russian advances. Taking the initiative in the region of Gijladji and Vorobievka they are launching a continuous series of attacks and making considerable gains, but only to have the newly carried positions wrested from them by the Russians in counter-attacks.

CANADIANS CAPTURE CONSIDERABLE TERRAIN

London, June 14.—Canadian troops in what the British official statement describes as a "gallant and successful assault," southeast of Zillebeke, recaptured a former British position over a front of more than 1,500 yards. Notwithstanding a severe shelling, the Canadians retain the ground gained, which is being consolidated.

The text of the statement reads: "At 1:30 in the morning the Canadian troops made a gallant and successful assault, southeast of Zillebeke. The objective was one old position in that neighborhood, all of which was captured on the front attacked, extending from the southern portion of Sanctuary wood to a point about 1,000 yards north of Hill 69—a total front of over 1,500 yards."

"In the course of the assault, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, and three officers and 123 men were taken prisoner."

"Our troops were subjected to a severe shelling for several hours after gaining the position, but were well supported by our artillery and retained the ground gained, which is being consolidated. Heavy bombardments by the enemy have continued during the day, during which our artillery replied effectively."

"Attempts of the hostile infantry to counter attack were frustrated by our artillery fire."

"Last night our troops carried out successful raid northeast of Ypres and south of the Bois Grenier. At the latter place, a party of Australian troops entered the enemy's trenches, causing him a known loss of twelve killed and probably others and capturing six prisoners. Two trench mortars were destroyed. The raiding party returned safely, the only casualties being one officer and one man, both slightly wounded."

"There was less shelling than usual around Souchez and the Loos salient."

Wilson Calls Upon Country to Observe Flag Day Today

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Many circumstances have recently conspired to turn our thoughts to a critical examination of the conditions of our national life, of the influences which have seemed to threaten to divide us in interest and sympathy, of forces within and forces without that purpose and action of which we have been so proud. It has therefore seemed to me fitting that I should call your attention to the approach of the anniversary of the day upon which the flag of the United States was adopted by the congress as the emblem of the Union, and to suggest to you that it should this year and in the years to come be given special significance as a day of renewal and reminder, a day upon which we should direct our minds with a special desire of renewal to thoughts of the ideals and principles of which we have sought to make our great government the embodiment.

I therefore suggest and request that throughout the nation and if possible in every community the fourteenth day of June be observed as FLAG DAY with special patriotic exercises, at which means shall be taken to give significant expression to our thought, our love of America, our comprehension of the great mission of liberty and justice to which we have devoted ourselves as a people, our pride in the history and our enthusiasm for the political programme of the nation, our determination to make it greater and purer with each generation, and our resolution to demonstrate to all the world its vital union in sentiment and purpose, accepting only those as true compatriots who feel as we do the compulsion of this supreme allegiance. Let us on that day rededicate ourselves to the nation, "one and inseparable," from which every thought that is not worthy of our fathers' first vows in independence, liberty, and right shall be excluded and in which we shall stand with united hearts, for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself—a nation signally distinguished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

(SEAL)
By the President:
ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.